DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 305 283 SO 019 743

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TITLE World Population: Facts in Focus. World Population Data Sheet Workbook. Population Learning Series.
INSTITUTION Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Oct 88
NOTE 22p.
AVAILABLE FROM Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 ($3.00; discount for bulk orders).
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Census Figures; *Data Analysis; *Demography; High Schools; Instructional Materials; International Relations; *Population Education; Social Studies; Workbooks
IDENTIFIERS *World Population

ABSTRACT

This workbook teaches population analysis using world population statistics. To complete the four student activity sheets, the students refer to the included "1988 World Population Data Sheet" which lists nations' statistical data that includes population totals, projected population, birth and death rates, fertility levels, and the gross national products in U.S. dollars. The exercises include basic chart reading, mathematical calculations, nation comparisons, and the preparation of a choropleth map. The workbook also contains a glossary, a chart of the nations' geographic areas, two graphs, a world map, and an annotated list of 13 references. (DJC)

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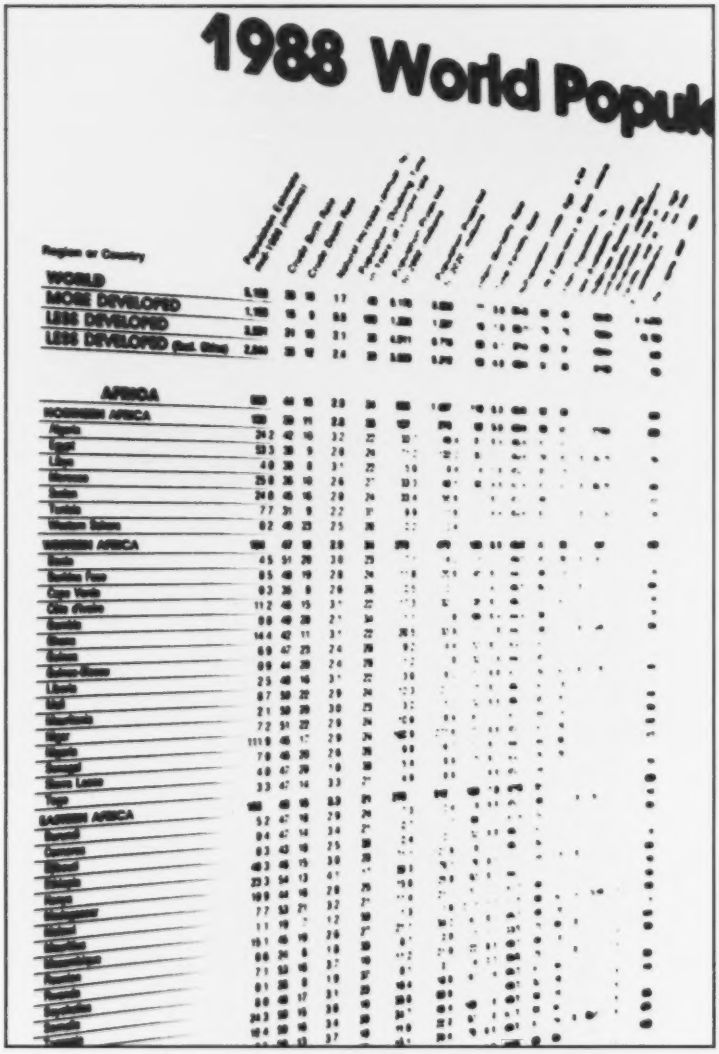
World Population: Facts in Focus



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World Population Data Sheet Workbook

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The *World Population Data Sheet*

The *World Population Data Sheet* is a two-color, poster-sized fact sheet with over 3,000 statistics for 173 countries and 29 regions and country groupings. It is printed on two sides, contains colorful charts and lists country's areas and capital cities. The 1988 version is vastly different from the original *Data Sheet*, published in 1962. The original *Data Sheet* was less than half the size of today's version, and contained just four columns of information for 127 countries. The data are compiled by PRB demographers from a wide range of sources, including the United Nations, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and country experts from all over the world.

Today's *Data Sheet* is published in French and Spanish, as well as English and is used by educators, students, policymakers, environmentalists, and demographers all over the world. This booklet, *World Population: Facts in Focus*, was produced to give teachers a practical teaching tool to use with the *Data Sheet*.

Copies of the wall-sized version of the *1988 World Population Data Sheet* can be ordered from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Circulation Department, P.O. Box 96152, Washington D.C. 20090-6152 with checks payable to PRB. Prices are $2.00 ea., 2-10 copies, $1.75 ea.; 11-50, $1.50 ea.; over 50, $1.25 ea. Orders for $50 or less must be prepaid and must include $1.00 or 5% (whichever is greater) for postage and handling.

World Population: Facts in Focus was written by **Kimberly A. Crews.** We are grateful for the assistance of Toni Barton, Patricia Watson of Nicholas Orem Middle School in Hyattsville, Maryland, and Barbara Winston of Northeastern Illinois University, who tested and reviewed this publication. Special thanks to Patricia Cancellier and PRB staff for editorial assistance. Some of the activities in this booklet were adapted from exercises that appeared in *World Population: Toward the Next Century*, by Elaine M. Murphy.

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Graphics: Joanna Lawrence

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Ordering Information: Additional copies of this module are available at the following prices: single copy, $2.00; two or more copies, $1.75 each. Additional copies of the *1988 World Population Data Sheet* in wall chart form are available at the following prices: single copy, $2.00; 2-10 copies, $1.75 each; 11-49 copies, $1.50 each; and 50 or more, $1.25 each. Add $1.00 or 5% of total order (whichever is greater) for shipping/handling. Orders under $50.00 must be prepaid. A complete list of classroom materials can be found on the back of this booklet.

October 1988

PRB

THE WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET AT A GLANCE

Find the answers to the following questions on the current *World Population Data Sheet.**

1. What is the population of the world? _____

2. Rank the ten countries (from largest to smallest) with the largest populations for 1988.

   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____
   5. _____
   6. _____
   7. _____
   8. _____
   9. _____
   10. _____

3. Instead of absolute numbers, rates are often used to tell how frequently a population or demographic event is occurring – rates show how common an event is (e.g., crude birth rate: 20 live births per 1,000 population in China in 1988). List the types of information on the *Data Sheet* reported by a rate.

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. The crude death rate (CDR) is the annual number of deaths per 1,000 population. Which country has the highest CDR? _____ Which country has the lowest CDR? _____

5. The infant mortality rate measures the number of deaths each year to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Which country has the highest infant mortality rate and what is it? _____ _____ Which country has the lowest infant mortality rate and what is it? _____ _____

6. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children women would have if they maintained the current level of childbearing throughout their reproductive years. Which two countries share the highest TFR and what is it? _____ _____ _____ Several countries share the lowest TFR. What is it? _____

7. Which country has the "youngest" population, that is, the highest proportion of population under age 15? _____ Which country has the "oldest" population, that is, the highest proportion of population over age 64? _____

8. In which country are people expected to live the longest? _____ Which country has the lowest life expectancy? _____

9. In which African country does the highest proportion of people live in urban areas? _____ In Asia? _____ In Latin America? _____ In Europe? _____ In Oceania? _____

10. Which country is the wealthiest in terms of per capita Gross National Product (GNP)? _____ Which is the second wealthiest country? _____

11. A population grows because more people are moving in than moving out and/or because there are more births than deaths. The difference between births and deaths is expressed as a percentage called the rate of natural increase.
    a. Which region is growing the fastest through natural increase? _____ Which region is growing at the slowest rate? _____
    b. Which two countries in the world are growing the fastest through natural increase? _____ and _____ Which country is growing at the slowest rate? _____

* Gaza is not a country.

12. A population projection is a computation of future changes in population numbers based on assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Which categories on the *Data Sheet* are shown as projections? _____

_____

13. Rank the ten countries (from largest to smallest) with the largest projected populations for 2000 and 2020:

	2000	2020
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

a. Which country's population is projected to drop out of the top ten by 2020? _____ Which country's population is projected to be added to the top ten? _____

b. Look back to your ranking for 1988. What are the major shifts in this ranking from 1988 to 2020?

_____

_____

_____

14. Rank the regions (from largest to smallest) according to population size in 1988. 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

a. Will they be in the same order in 2000? In 2020? If not, how will the order change? _____

_____

_____

_____

15. Examine the chart on page 15 showing three scenarios of world population growth for 1950 through 2100. What is the difference between the low and high series projections for 2100? _____ _____ What are the reasons for this difference? _____

_____

_____

_____

16. Examine the population profiles of Less Developed Countries (LDCs) and More Developed Countries (MDCs) on page 15. What do these profiles show? _____

_____

_____

_____

How does the LDC profile differ from the MDC profile? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

FIGURE IT OUT

Use the current *World Population Data Sheet* to complete the following exercises. Calculators may be used where appropriate.

1. Most people know that China and India have the largest populations in the world. Which of these two countries adds more people to its population annually? (Hint: Calculate this by applying the rate of natural increase to the population of the country.) _____ How many people does each country add annually? China: _____ India: _____

   Kenya has the fastest growing population. How many people does Kenya add to its population annually? _____ How many people would India add if it shared Kenya's rate of natural increase? _____

2. What proportion of the world's people live in Africa? _____ In Asia? _____ In North America? _____ In Latin America? _____ In Europe? _____ In Oceania? _____ In the USSR? _____

   What are the projected proportions for these regions for 2000 and 2020?

   Draw a bar chart showing the regional distribution of the world's population for 1988, 2000, and 2020.

3. What proportion of the world's people live in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) in 1988? _____ In More Developed Countries (MDCs)? _____

   What proportion of the world's people is projected to live in LDCs in 2000? _____ In 2020? _____ What proportion is projected to live in MDCs in 2000? _____ In 2020? _____

4. Observe on the *World Population Data Sheet* the crude birth rate, crude death rate, and rate of natural increase of three countries. Enter the data below. Devise a formula to calculate the rate of natural increase based on the relationships you have observed.

Rate	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Increase	Rate of Natural
Country #1			
#2			
#3			

Formula:

5. The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15 and over 64 years) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population. The formula for this ratio using U.S. data is:

$$\frac{\text{Proportion of people under 15} + \text{Proportion 65 and over}}{\text{Proportion aged 15-64}} = \frac{22 + 12}{66} \times 100 = 51.5$$

The age dependency ratio in the United States in 1988 is 52. This means that there were 52 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry – even though some persons defined as "dependent" are producers and some persons in the "productive" age range are economically dependent.

Select 2 LDCs and 2 MDCs from the data sheet and compute the age-dependency ratios for each.

What factors do you think contribute to a high age-dependency ratio?

_____

_____

_____

6. Use the compound interest formula (given below) to calculate the size of a selected population (either world, region, or country) based on a constant growth rate for a selected time period. Use a time period (i.e. 12 or 32 years in 1988) that will allow you to compare your results with the projected population from the *World Population Data Sheet*. (Use calculators with an exponential function key or a printed table of exponential functions.)*

Compound Interest Formula

$N_t = N_o e^{rt}$

N_t = future population size (N) after a given number of years (t)

N_o = initial population

e = 2.7143 (the base of natural logarithms)

r = annual rate of increase in population in decimals

t = time in years

For example, the following is the calculation of the world population size in 12 years based on the 1988 world population of 5.128 billion and a growth rate of .017:

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= 5{,}128{,}000{,}000 \times 2.7183^{(0.017 \times 12)} \\ &5{,}128{,}000{,}000 \times 2.7183^{(.204)} \\ &5{,}128{,}000{,}000 \times 1.2263 \\ &6{,}288{,}466{,}400 \end{aligned}$$

The result can be compared to the projection for the world population for 2000 of 6,178. Why are these figures different?

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ANALYZING THE DATA

Using the *World Population Data Sheet*, fill in the table below which compares countries whose populations have stopped growing with countries whose populations are growing rapidly.

1. Choose four countries whose populations are growing at a 0.1 percent rate of natural increase or less (some with negative rates of natural increase are decreasing).
2. Choose four countries whose populations are growing at 3.0 percent or more. Do not include the countries of Southwest Asia (the Middle East) because they represent special cases and will be discussed later.
3. Fill in the table which includes the following data for each country: infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, population under age 15, life expectancy, percent of urban population, and per capita Gross National Product.

Low Growth Country	IMR	TFR	%UNDER AGE 15	LIFE EXPECT	% URBAN	GNP
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
High Growth Country						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

Examine the table above for important differences, and note what you observe below (the first answer is given as an example).

	High-growth countries	Low-growth countries
Infant Mortality:	High infant mortality	Low infant mortality
Total Fertility:		
Population under 15:		
Life Expectancy:		
Urban Population:		
Per Capita GNP:		

Compare the characteristics for the above groups with countries that have a moderate rate of population growth (Mexico, for example).

Describe how some countries such as Saudi Arabia and some of the oil-rich countries are exceptions to the generalizations you have made about fast-growing countries. Why are they different?

MAPPING THE DATA*

Mapping data is often a good method for analysis. Most of the demographic characteristics on the *World Population Data Sheet* lend themselves to mapping. A map which shows quantitative data by political boundary is called a *choropleth* map.

Choose one of the following demographic indicators and using the *World Population Data Sheet* and an atlas (if necessary) map the world or regional distribution of that indicator.

Infant Mortality
Total Fertility
Life Expectancy
Per Capita GNP
Percent Over Age 64
Crude Birth Rate
Crude Death Rate
Rate of Natural Increase
Percent Under Age 15

A. The steps for drawing a choropleth map are:

1. Determine the mapping categories by finding the range of data for that indicator. Determine the number of categories to be used for your map and the interval of each category. Here is one method for determining mapping categories.

   a. Inspect your data sheet.
   b. Choose one measure, such as birth rate, for mapping.
   c. Determine the world's (or region's) *highest* and *lowest* values for that measure.
   d. Subtract these two numbers in order to calculate the *range* for the data.
   e. Divide the range by the number of mapping categories planned for your map. Five mapping categories will be adequate for most measures. The number produced by the division will be how many numbers to include in each category. An example of mapping categories for birth rates follows:

      Mapping Categories for Birth Rate

      10-18
      19-27
      28-36
      37-45
      46-54

   f. Note that the last category contains a larger interval because the range was not divisible by five. Construct categories so that the numbers in one category do not overlap those in adjacent categories.

2. Arrange a color code or shading pattern for each category. Colors or patterns should increase from light to dark, from lowest to highest category.

3. Determine the proper mapping category for each country listed on the *Data Sheet* and color or shade the country on an outline map. Title the map and place a legend on the page.

B. After the map has been drawn, consider the following to guide interpretation:

1. Describe the patterns observed on the map.

2. What accounts for the variation?

3. Discuss the factors that could lead to the range of outcomes within this distribution.

C. You may wish to draw another map to examine the relationship between two variables or compare your results with a classmate who has mapped a different variable.

If so, answer the following:

1. Does there appear to be a relationship between the two variables? If so, is the relationship positive or negative? For example, are the countries with the highest rates of one variable the same countries with the highest rates of the other variable? If so, then the relationship is positive. If the countries with the highest rates of one variable also have the lowest rates in another, then the relationship is negative.

2. Discuss whether or not the factors that contribute to the patterns in one variable affect the patterns in another.

Possible pairs of variables to compare:

Infant Mortality & Life Expectancy
Natural Increase & Total Fertility
Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality
Crude Birth Rate & Percent of Population Under Age 15
Crude Birth Rate & Percent of Population Over 64
Infant Mortality & Per Capita GNP

*This activity was adapted from exercises submitted by Eugene J. Kinerney of the University of the District of Columbia and Basheer K. Nijim of the University of Northern Iowa.

1988 World Population Data Sheet

Prepared by
Carl Haub
and Mary Mederios Kent

	Population Estimate mid-1988 (millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Population "Doubling Time" in Years (at *current* rate)	Population Projected to 2000 (millions)	Population Projected to 2020 (millions)	Infant Mortality Rate[a]	Total Fertility Rate[b]	%Population Under Age 15/65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Urban Population (%)	Data Availability Code[c]	%Married Women Using Contraception (Total/Modern)	Government View of Fertility Level (H = too high, S = satisfactory, L = too low)	Per Capita GNP, 1986 (US$)
WORLD	**5,128**	**28**	**10**	**1.7**	**40**	**6,178**	**8,053**	**77**	**3.6**	**34/6**	**63**	**45**		**53/46**		**$ 3,010**
MORE DEVELOPED	**1,198**	**15**	**9**	**0.6**	**120**	**1,266**	**1,337**	**15**	**1.9**	**23/11**	**73**	**73**		**70/54**		**10,700**
LESS DEVELOPED	**3,931**	**31**	**10**	**2.1**	**33**	**4,911**	**6,716**	**86**	**4.1**	**37/4**	**60**	**37**		**49/44**		**640**
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	**2,844**	**35**	**12**	**2.4**	**29**	**3,699**	**5,312**	**96**	**4.8**	**40/4**	**57**	**35**		**37/30**		**780**
AFRICA	**623**	**44**	**15**	**2.9**	**24**	**886**	**1,497**	**110**	**6.3**	**45/3**	**52**	**30**		**–/–**		**620**
NORTHERN AFRICA	**138**	**39**	**11**	**2.8**	**25**	**187**	**279**	**92**	**5.6**	**42/4**	**58**	**41**		**27/24**		**1,000**
Algeria	24.2	42	10	3.2	22	33.7	49.4	81	6.4	46/4	61	43	C	–/–	H	2,570
Egypt	53.3	38	9	2.8	24	71.2	103.0	93	5.3	40/4	59	45	B	30/29	H	760
Libya	4.0	39	8	3.1	22	5.6	8.4	74	5.6	45/3	65	76	C	–/–	S	–
Morocco	25.0	36	10	2.6	27	33.3	48.5	90	4.9	42/4	61	43	B	36/29	H	590
Sudan	24.0	45	16	2.8	24	33.4	55.6	112	6.5	45/3	49	20	C	5/4	S	320
Tunisia	7.7	31	9	2.2	31	9.9	13.6	71	4.4	40/4	63	53	B	41/34	H	1,140
Western Sahara	0.2	49	23	2.5	28	0.2	0.4	–	–	–/–	–	–	D	–/–	–	–
WESTERN AFRICA	**194**	**47**	**18**	**2.9**	**24**	**279**	**479**	**125**	**6.5**	**45/2**	**47**	**28**		**6/2**		**530**
Benin	4.5	51	20	3.0	23	7.1	14.2	115	7.0	49/5	45	39	B	9/1	H	270
Burkina Faso	8.5	48	19	2.8	24	11.8	20.6	145	6.5	44/3	46	8	C	–/–	S	150
Cape Verde	0.3	35	8	2.6	26	0.5	0.7	77	4.7	46/5	60	27	B	–/–	S	460
Côte d'Ivoire	11.2	46	15	3.1	22	17.3	32.1	105	6.7	46/3	52	43	C	3/1	S	740
Gambia	0.8	49	28	2.1	34	1.1	1.8	169	6.4	44/4	36	21	C	–/–	H	230
Ghana	14.4	42	11	3.1	22	20.5	33.9	72	5.8	44/3	58	31	B	10/6	H	390
Guinea	6.9	47	23	2.4	29	9.2	14.4	153	6.2	43/3	41	22	C	–/–	H	–
Guinea-Bissau	0.9	44	20	2.4	29	1.2	1.8	132	5.9	44/3	45	27	C	–/–	S	170
Liberia	2.5	48	16	3.1	22	3.6	6.2	127	6.8	47/3	50	42	B	7/6	H	450
Mali	8.7	50	22	2.9	24	12.3	21.1	175	6.7	46/3	43	18	C	5/1	S	170
Mauritania	2.1	50	20	3.0	23	3.0	5.2	132	6.9	46/3	45	35	C	1/0	S	440
Niger	7.2	51	22	2.9	24	10.6	18.9	141	7.1	47/3	44	16	C	–/–	H	260
Nigeria	111.9	46	17	2.9	24	160.9	273.6	122	6.6	45/2	47	28	C	5/1	H	640
Senegal	7.0	46	20	2.6	26	9.8	16.3	137	6.5	44/3	44	36	C	12/3	H	420
Sierra Leone	4.0	47	29	1.8	38	5.4	8.9	175	6.2	43/3	35	28	C	–/–	H	310
Togo	3.3	47	14	3.3	21	4.9	8.9	117	6.6	45/3	54	22	C	–/–	H	250
EASTERN AFRICA	**186**	**48**	**15**	**3.3**	**21**	**278**	**512**	**109**	**7.0**	**47/3**	**51**	**17**		**–/–**		**220**
Burundi	5.2	47	18	2.9	24	7.3	12.4	119	6.6	45/3	48	5	B	9/1	H	240
Comoros	0.4	47	14	3.4	21	0.7	1.3	96	7.0	47/4	55	23	C	–/–	H	280
Djibouti	0.3	43	18	2.5	28	0.4	0.7	132	6.8	46/3	47	74	C	–/–	S	–
Ethiopia	48.3	46	15	3.0	23	71.1	127.6	118	7.0	46/3	50	10	C	–/–	H	120
Kenya	23.3	54	13	4.1	17	38.3	79.2	76	8.0	51/2	54	19	B	17/10	H	300
Madagascar	10.9	44	16	2.8	25	15.6	25.8	63	6.1	44/3	51	22	C	–/–	H	230
Malawi	7.7	53	21	3.2	21	11.4	21.1	157	7.0	47/3	46	12	C	–/–	H	160
Mauritius	1.1	19	7	1.2	58	1.3	1.6	27.2	2.3	31/5	68	42	A	75/45	H	1,200
Mozambique	15.1	45	19	2.6	27	21.1	34.2	147	6.1	45/3	46	19	C	–/–	S	210
Reunion	0.6	24	6	1.8	38	0.7	0.8	12	2.7	33/5	70	60	B	–/–	–	3,940
Rwanda	7.1	53	16	3.7	19	11.2	21.8	122	8.5	48/2	49	6	C	11/2	H	290
Seychelles	0.1	26	8	1.9	37	0.1	0.1	17.4	3.3	36/6	70	37	B	–/–	H	–
Somalia	8.0	48	17	3.1	23	10.4	18.6	147	7.4	45/3	41	34	C	–/–	S	280
Tanzania	24.3	50	15	3.6	19	36.6	68.6	111	7.1	48/3	52	18	C	–/–	H	240
Uganda	16.4	50	16	3.4	20	24.7	46.4	108	7.0	48/3	50	10	C	–/–	H	–
Zambia	7.5	50	13	3.7	19	11.6	22.0	87	7.0	47/3	55	43	C	–/–	H	300
Zimbabwe	9.7	47	12	3.5	20	15.1	29.4	76	6.5	48/3	57	24	B	38/27	H	620
MIDDLE AFRICA	**64**	**44**	**17**	**2.7**	**25**	**89**	**152**	**118**	**6.0**	**44/3**	**49**	**34**		**–/–**		**440**
Angola	8.2	47	21	2.6	27	11.5	19.1	143	6.4	45/3	43	25	C	–/–	S	–
Cameroon	10.5	43	16	2.6	26	14.5	23.5	126	5.9	43/4	50	42	C	2/0	H	910

(–) data unavailable or inapplicable
[a]Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	Population Estimate mid-1988 (millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Population "Doubling Time" in Years (at *current* rate)	Population Projected to 2000 (millions)	Population Projected to 2020 (millions)	Infant Mortality Rate[c]	Total Fertility Rate[b]	%Population Under Age 15/65 +	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Urban Population (%)	Data Availability Code[c]	%Married Women Using Contraception (Total/Modern)	Government View of Fertility Level (H = too high, S = satisfactory, L = too low)	Per Capita GNP, 1986 (US$)
Central African Republic	2.8	44	19	2.5	28	3.8	5.9	148	5.9	43/4	45	35	C	–/–	H	290
Chad	4.8	43	23	2.0	35	6.3	9.5	143	5.3	42/4	39	27	D	–/–	S	–
Congo	2.2	47	13	3.4	21	3.2	5.9	112	6.8	45/3	55	48	C	–/–	L	1,040
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	38	20	1.9	37	0.4	0.7	130	5.6	40/5	45	60	C	–/–	L	–
Gabon	1.3	34	18	1.6	44	1.6	2.2	112	4.5	35/6	49	41	D	–/–	L	3,020
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	36	9	2.7	25	0.2	0.3	61.7	5.4	46/5	65	35	A	–/–	S	340
Zaire	33.3	45	15	3.0	23	47.9	84.7	103	6.1	46/3	51	34	C	–/–	H	160
SOUTHERN AFRICA	**40**	**34**	**10**	**2.3**	**30**	**53**	**76**	**72**	**4.5**	**39/4**	**59**	**53**		**45/42**		**1,620**
Botswana	1.3	48	14	3.4	20	1.8	3.3	67	6.7	48/4	58	22	B	28/19	H	840
Lesotho	1.6	41	16	2.6	27	2.3	3.6	106	5.8	42/4	50	17	C	5/2	H	410
Namibia	1.7	45	17	2.8	24	2.4	4.1	111	6.1	44/5	49	51	C	–/–	–	1,020
South Africa	35.1	32	10	2.3	31	45.3	63.5	66	4.2	38/4	60	56	C	48/45	H	1,800
Swaziland	0.7	47	17	3.1	23	1.0	1.9	124	6.5	46/3	50	26	C	–/–	H	600
EUROPE	**497**	**13**	**10**	**0.3**	**266**	**506**	**499**	**13**	**1.8**	**21/13**	**74**	**75**		**73/47**		**8,170**
NORTHERN EUROPE	**84**	**13**	**11**	**0.2**	**373**	**85**	**84**	**9**	**1.8**	**19/15**	**75**	**86**		**80/73**		**9,950**
Denmark	5.1	11	11	−0.1	(–)	5.1	4.8	8.4	1.5	18/15	75	84	A	63/59	S	12,640
Finland	4.9	12	10	0.3	247	5.0	4.9	5.8	1.6	19/13	74	62	A	80/77	S	12,180
Iceland	0.2	16	7	0.9	79	0.3	0.3	5.4	1.9	26/10	77	90	A	–/–	S	13,370
Ireland	3.5	17	10	0.8	88	4.1	4.8	8.7	2.4	29/11	73	56	A	60/–	S	5,080
Norway	4.2	13	11	0.2	330	4.3	4.3	8.5	1.7	19/16	76	71	A	71/64	S	15,480
Sweden	8.4	12	11	0.1	673	8.3	7.9	5.9	1.8	18/18	77	83	A	78/71	L	13,170
United Kingdom	57.1	13	12	0.2	408	57.3	56.6	9.5	1.8	19/15	75	91	A	83/75	S	8,920
WESTERN EUROPE	**156**	**12**	**10**	**0.2**	**398**	**157**	**148**	**8**	**1.6**	**18/14**	**75**	**83**		**76/61**		**11,380**
Austria	7.6	12	12	0.0	(–)	7.3	7.1	10.3	1.4	18/14	75	55	A	71/56	S	10,000
Belgium	9.9	12	11	0.1	1,034	9.7	9.1	9.7	1.5	19/14	75	95	A	81/64	S	9,230
France	55.9	14	10	0.4	166	57.9	58.7	8.0	1.8	21/13	75	73	A	75/51	L	10,740
Germany, West	61.2	10	11	−0.1	(–)	59.6	51.5	8.6	1.4	15/15	75	94	A	78/68	L	12,080
Luxembourg	0.4	12	11	0.1	770	0.4	0.4	7.9	1.5	17/13	74	78	A	–/–	L	15,920
Netherlands	14.7	13	9	0.4	169	15.2	14.7	7.7	1.6	19/12	76	89	A	72/69	S	10,050
Switzerland	6.6	12	9	0.3	277	6.6	6.1	6.8	1.5	17/14	77	61	A	71/65	S	17,840
EASTERN EUROPE	**113**	**15**	**11**	**0.4**	**190**	**117**	**122**	**18**	**2.1**	**24/11**	**71**	**63**		**69/23**		**–**
Bulgaria	9.0	13	11	0.2	385	9.4	9.5	14.5	2.0	21/11	72	65	A	76/8	L	–
Czechoslovakia	15.6	14	12	0.2	289	16.2	16.8	13.9	2.0	24/11	71	74	A	66/25	S	–
Germany, East	16.6	13	13	0.0	(–)	16.5	16.3	9.2	1.7	19/14	72	77	A	–/–	L	–
Hungary	10.6	12	14	−0.2	(–)	10.6	10.5	19.0	1.8	21/13	70	58	A	73/62	L	2,010
Poland	38.0	17	10	0.7	100	39.9	42.4	17.5	2.2	26/9	71	61	A	75/26	S	2,070
Romania	23.0	16	11	0.5	141	24.5	26.6	25.6	2.3	25/9	70	49	B	56/6	L	–
SOUTHERN EUROPE	**144**	**12**	**9**	**0.3**	**219**	**148**	**145**	**16**	**1.7**	**22/12**	**74**	**68**		**67/30**		**5,660**
Albania	3.1	27	6	2.1	33	3.8	4.6	43	3.3	35/5	71	34	C	–/–	S	–
Greece	10.1	11	9	0.2	330	10.3	10.1	12.3	1.7	21/13	74	58	A	–/–	L	3,680
Italy	57.3	10	10	0.0	3,465	57.2	52.6	10.1	1.4	19/13	75	72	A	78/32	S	8,570
Malta	0.4	15	8	0.7	99	0.4	0.4	13.0	2.0	24/10	75	85	A	–/–	S	3,470
Portugal	10.3	12	9	0.3	231	10.5	10.5	15.8	1.7	23/12	73	30	A	66/33	S	2,230
Spain	39.0	12	8	0.4	154	40.7	40.7	9.0	1.7	23/12	76	91	A	59/38	S	4,840
Yugoslavia	23.6	15	9	0.6	110	25.0	25.9	27.1	2.1	24/8	70	47	A	55/12	S	2,300
USSR	**286**	**20**	**10**	**1.0**	**69**	**311**	**354**	**25**	**2.5**	**26/9**	**69**	**65**	**A**	**–/–**	**S**	**7,400**
NORTH AMERICA	**272**	**16**	**9**	**0.7**	**98**	**296**	**327**	**10**	**1.8**	**21/12**	**75**	**74**		**68/64**		**17,170**
Canada	26.1	15	7	0.7	94	28.4	30.2	7.9	1.7	21/11	76	76	A	73/69	S	14,100
United States	246.1	16	9	0.7	99	268.0	296.6	10.0	1.8	22/12	75	74	A	68/63	S	17,500

[c]A = complete data D = little or no data

For additional notes and sources see pages 12 and 13.

[d]Comprising the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and the Marshall and N. Mariana Islands

	Population Estimate mid-1988 (millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Population "Doubling Time" in Years (at *current* rate)	Population Projected to 2000 (millions)	Population Projected to 2020 (millions)	Infant Mortality Rate[a]	Total Fertility Rate[b]	%Population Under Age 15/65 +	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Urban Population (%)	Data Availability Code[c]	%Married Women Using Contraception (Total/Modern)	Government View of Fertility Level (H = too high, S = satisfactory, L = too low)	Per Capita GNP, 1986 (US$)
ASIA	**2,995**	**28**	**10**	**1.8**	**38**	**3,611**	**4,629**	**82**	**3.6**	**35/5**	**61**	**36**		**53/48**		**1,020**
ASIA (Excl. China)	**1,908**	**32**	**11**	**2.1**	**33**	**2,399**	**3,225**	**96**	**4.3**	**38/4**	**58**	**33**		**39/32**		**1,480**
WESTERN ASIA	**124**	**37**	**9**	**2.8**	**25**	**169**	**257**	**89**	**5.5**	**41/4**	**62**	**57**		**42/20**		**2,750**
Bahrain	0.5	32	5	2.8	25	0.8	1.1	32	4.6	32/2	67	81	C	–/–	S	8,530
Cyprus	0.7	20	8	1.1	62	0.8	0.9	12	2.4	25/11	75	62	B	–/–	L	4,360
Gaza	0.6	48	7	4.1	17	0.8	1.4	58	7.3	49/2	64	–	C	–/–	–	–
Iraq	17.6	45	10	3.5	20	26.5	43.8	86	7.1	48/3	62	68	C	14/12	L	–
Israel	4.4	23	7	1.6	42	5.4	6.2	11.2	3.1	32/9	75	89	A	–/–	L	6,210
Jordan	3.8	42	6	3.6	19	5.7	9.6	56	6.6	46/3	69	59	C	26/21	S	1,540
Kuwait	2.0	32	3	2.9	24	2.7	4.0	18.4	5.0	37/1	72	80	A	–/–	L	13,890
Lebanon	3.3	28	7	2.0	34	4.1	5.8	51	3.9	42/5	67	80	D	53/18	S	–
Oman	1.4	47	14	3.3	21	2.0	3.2	117	7.1	44/3	52	9	D	–/–	S	4,990
Qatar	0.4	30	2	2.7	25	0.5	0.8	42	5.0	34/1	69	86	C	–/–	S	12,520
Saudi Arabia	14.2	42	9	3.3	21	21.7	35.9	85	7.1	45/3	61	72	D	–/–	S	6,930
Syria	11.3	47	9	3.8	18	17.2	28.0	59	7.2	49/4	64	49	B	20/15	S	1,560
Turkey	52.9	31	9	2.2	32	65.9	87.5	95	4.1	36/4	63	53	B	62/27	H	1,110
United Arab Emirates	1.5	30	4	2.6	27	1.9	2.6	38	5.9	30/1	68	81	C	–/–	S	14,410
Yemen, North	6.7	55	22	3.3	21	10.0	19.5	175	8.5	47/3	45	15	B	1/1	H	550
Yemen, South	2.4	48	15	3.3	21	3.6	6.3	116	7.2	48/3	51	40	C	–/–	H	480
SOUTHERN ASIA	**1,137**	**35**	**13**	**2.2**	**31**	**1,448**	**1,987**	**111**	**4.8**	**39/4**	**54**	**25**		**35/28**		**270**
Afghanistan	14.5	48	24	2.4	29	24.5	39.1	183	6.7	46/4	39	15	D	2/2	H	–
Bangladesh	109.5	43	17	2.7	26	145.8	206.0	135	5.8	46/3	50	16	B	25/18	H	160
Bhutan	1.5	38	18	2.0	34	1.9	2.7	139	5.5	40/3	46	5	C	–/–	S	160
India	816.8	33	13	2.0	35	1,013.3	1,308.8	104	4.3	38/4	54	25	B	40/32	H	270
Iran	51.9	45	13	3.2	21	73.9	130.6	113	6.3	44/3	57	51	C	–/–	S	–
Maldives	0.2	47	10	3.7	19	0.3	0.6	83	7.0	45/2	60	26	B	–/–	S	310
Nepal	18.3	42	17	2.5	28	23.8	33.1	112	6.1	41/3	52	7	B	15/15	H	160
Pakistan	107.5	43	15	2.9	24	145.3	242.2	121	6.6	43/4	54	28	B	8/7	H	350
Sri Lanka	16.6	24	6	1.8	38	19.4	24.2	30.5	2.8	35/4	70	22	A	62/41	H	400
SOUTHEAST ASIA	**433**	**31**	**9**	**2.1**	**33**	**542**	**720**	**72**	**3.9**	**39/3**	**61**	**25**		**41/35**		**650**
Brunei	0.3	31	3	2.7	25	0.4	0.4	11	3.6	38/3	71	64	B	–/–	S	15,400
Burma	41.1	34	13	2.1	33	51.6	70.1	103	4.4	39/4	53	24	C	–/–	S	200
East Timor	0.7	44	22	2.2	31	0.9	1.1	166	5.4	35/3	43	12	C	–/–	–	–
Indonesia	177.4	27	10	1.7	40	213.7	264.7	88	3.3	40/3	58	22	B	39/37	H	500
Kampuchea	6.7	40	17	2.3	31	8.5	12.0	134	4.6	35/3	48	11	D	–/–	L	–
Laos	3.8	41	16	2.5	28	5.0	6.9	122	5.8	43/3	50	16	C	–/–	S	–
Malaysia	17.0	31	7	2.4	28	20.9	26.4	30	3.9	37/4	67	35	B	51/–	S	1,850
Philippines	63.2	35	7	2.8	25	85.5	130.7	51	4.7	39/3	66	41	B	44/21	H	570
Singapore	2.6	15	5	1.0	71	2.9	3.0	9.4	1.4	24/5	73	100	A	74/59	L	7,410
Thailand	54.7	29	8	2.1	33	66.4	83.6	52	3.5	36/3	64	17	B	65/62	H	810
Vietnam	65.2	34	8	2.6	27	86.0	121.2	53	4.4	40/4	63	19	C	20/20	H	–
EAST ASIA	**1,302**	**20**	**7**	**1.3**	**52**	**1,451**	**1,665**	**41**	**2.3**	**28/6**	**67**	**47**		**72/71**		**1,620**
China	1,087.0	21	7	1.4	49	1,212.0	1,404.0	44	2.4	29/6	66	41	B	74/73	H	300
Hong Kong	5.7	13	5	0.8	83	6.3	6.9	7.7	1.4	23/8	76	93	A	72/63	–	6,720
Japan	122.7	11	6	0.5	133	130.0	131.7	5.2	1.7	21/11	78	77	A	64/60	S	12,850
Korea, North	21.9	31	6	2.5	28	28.2	37.6	33	4.0	39/4	68	64	D	–/–	S	–
Korea, South	42.6	19	6	1.3	52	48.8	54.7	30	2.1	30/4	68	65	B	70/59	H	2,370
Macao	0.4	23	6	1.7	41	0.5	0.6	12	–	23/8	68	97	C	–/–	–	–
Mongolia	2.0	37	11	2.6	26	2.8	4.4	53	5.1	42/4	62	52	C	–/–	L	–
Taiwan	19.8	16	5	1.1	63	22.4	24.9	6.9	1.7	29/5	73	67	A	78/62	S	–

(–) data unavailable or inapplicable
[a]Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
[b]Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime

	Population Estimate mid-1988 (millions)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Population "Doubling Time" in Years (at *current* rate)	Population Projected to 2000 (millions)	Population Projected to 2020 (millions)	Infant Mortality Rate[a]	Total Fertility Rate[b]	%Population Under Age 15/65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Urban Population (%)	Data Availability Code[c]	%Married Women Using Contraception (Total/Modern)	Government View of Fertility Level (H = too high, S = satisfactory, L = too low)	Per Capita GNP, 1986 (US$)
LATIN AMERICA	**429**	**29**	**8**	**2.2**	**32**	**537**	**711**	**57**	**3.7**	**38/5**	**66**	**68**		**54/45**		**1,720**
CENTRAL AMERICA	**111**	**32**	**7**	**2.5**	**27**	**143**	**197**	**53**	**4.3**	**43/4**	**66**	**63**		**46/40**		**1,640**
Belize	0.2	36	6	3.0	23	0.2	0.3	36	5.1	47/4	69	50	C	37/–	S	1,170
Costa Rica	2.9	34	5	2.9	24	3.7	5.0	18.9	3.6	37/5	74	45	A	69/53	S	1,420
El Salvador	5.4	35	7	2.8	25	7.2	10.3	65	4.6	46/4	66	43	C	47/45	H	820
Guatemala	8.7	41	9	3.2	21	12.2	19.7	65	5.8	46/3	61	33	B	25/21	S	930
Honduras	4.8	39	8	3.1	22	7.0	12.0	69	5.5	47/3	63	40	C	35/30	H	740
Mexico	83.5	30	6	2.4	29	104.5	137.8	50	4.0	42/4	66	70	B	48/42	H	1,850
Nicaragua	3.6	43	8	3.5	20	5.1	7.7	69	5.7	47/3	62	57	C	27/23	S	790
Panama	2.3	27	5	2.2	32	2.9	3.7	25	3.3	38/4	71	51	B	58/54	S	2,330
CARIBBEAN	**33**	**26**	**8**	**1.8**	**38**	**38**	**47**	**60**	**3.2**	**33/7**	**68**	**54**		**–/–**		**–**
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	15	5	1.0	71	0.1	0.1	10	1.7	27/6	72	31	B	39/37	H	2,380
Bahamas	0.2	24	5	1.9	37	0.3	0.4	26.4	2.8	38/4	70	75	A	–/–	S	7,190
Barbados	0.3	16	8	0.8	88	0.3	0.3	10.8	1.9	30/11	74	32	A	46/44	H	5,140
Cuba	10.4	16	6	1.0	69	11.4	12.5	13.6	1.7	26/8	74	71	A	–/–	S	–
Dominica	0.1	21	5	1.6	44	0.1	0.2	23.9	3.0	40/7	75	–	A	49/47	H	1,210
Dominican Republic	6.9	32	8	2.4	28	8.6	11.0	70	3.9	39/3	65	52	B	50/47	H	710
Grenada	0.1	26	7	1.9	36	0.1	0.1	22	3.1	39/7	72	–	B	31/28	H	1,240
Guadeloupe	0.3	20	7	1.3	52	0.4	0.5	17.0	2.4	31/7	72	46	A	44/31	–	–
Haiti	6.3	41	13	2.8	25	7.7	10.1	117	5.7	40/5	54	25	B	7/4	H	330
Jamaica	2.5	23	6	1.7	41	2.9	4.1	20	3.1	37/6	73	54	B	51/48	H	880
Martinique	0.3	18	6	1.2	59	0.3	0.4	13	2.1	28/8	74	71	B	51/37	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	19	6	1.4	51	0.2	0.2	10	2.1	30/7	76	–	C	–/–	–	–
Puerto Rico	3.4	19	7	1.2	56	3.7	4.1	14.9	2.2	28/10	75	67	A	70/62	–	5,190
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.04	24	11	1.4	51	0.04	0.05	27.8	2.7	34/9	67	45	A	41/37	H	1,700
Saint Lucia	0.1	28	6	2.2	31	0.2	0.3	21.5	4.1	41/5	69	40	A	43/40	H	1,320
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	26	7	2.0	35	0.1	0.1	26.5	3.2	44/6	69	–	A	42/40	H	960
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	29	7	2.2	31	1.6	2.2	12.7	3.2	34/6	70	34	A	53/45	H	5,120
TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA	**238**	**30**	**8**	**2.2**	**32**	**300**	**401**	**63**	**3.7**	**37/4**	**65**	**69**		**59/48**		**1,680**
Bolivia	6.9	40	14	2.6	27	9.2	13.2	110	5.5	43/3	53	49	C	26/11	L	540
Brazil	144.4	28	8	2.0	34	179.5	233.8	63	3.4	36/4	65	71	B	65/56	S	1,810
Colombia	30.6	28	7	2.1	34	38.0	49.3	48	3.4	36/4	64	65	B	63/51	S	1,230
Ecuador	10.2	36	8	2.8	25	13.6	19.7	66	4.6	42/4	65	52	B	44/34	S	1,160
Guyana	0.8	26	6	2.0	34	0.8	1.1	36	3.0	38/4	68	32	B	31/28	S	500
Paraguay	4.4	36	7	2.9	24	6.0	8.8	45	4.8	41/4	66	43	B	45/39	S	880
Peru	21.3	34	9	2.5	28	28.0	38.6	88	4.5	41/4	61	69	B	46/23	H	1,130
Suriname	0.4	27	7	2.1	33	0.5	0.6	33	3.3	37/4	69	66	C	–/–	S	2,510
Venezuela	18.8	29	5	2.4	28	24.7	35.4	36	3.7	39/4	70	82	B	49/38	S	2,930
TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA	**48**	**23**	**8**	**1.5**	**46**	**55**	**67**	**31**	**3.0**	**31/8**	**70**	**84**		**–/–**		**2,050**
Argentina	32.0	24	9	1.5	45	37.2	45.6	35.3	3.3	31/9	70	85	A	–/–	S	2,350
Chile	12.6	22	6	1.6	45	14.8	17.7	19.5	2.4	31/6	71	82	A	–/–	L	1,320
Uruguay	3.0	18	10	0.8	83	3.2	3.5	29.5	2.3	27/11	71	84	A	–/–	L	1,860
OCEANIA	**26**	**20**	**8**	**1.2**	**59**	**30**	**36**	**36**	**2.6**	**28/9**	**72**	**70**		**56/48**		**9,050**
Australia	16.5	15	7	0.8	88	18.7	21.9	9.8	1.9	23/10	76	86	A	67/47	S	11,910
Fiji	0.7	28	5	2.3	31	0.8	1.0	21	3.1	38/3	67	37	C	41/35	H	1,810
French Polynesia	0.2	28	4	2.4	29	0.3	0.3	23	3.6	37/3	71	57	C	–/–	–	–
New Caledonia	0.2	24	6	1.8	38	0.2	0.2	36	3.1	36/4	68	60	C	–/–	–	–
New Zealand	3.3	16	8	0.8	87	3.6	4.0	10.8	2.0	25/10	74	84	A	70/60	S	7,110
The Pacific Islands[d]	0.2	34	5	2.9	24	0.2	0.3	33	4.9	47/4	71	29	C	5/–	–	–
Papua-New Guinea	3.7	36	12	2.4	29	4.8	6.8	100	5.4	42/2	54	13	C	5/–	H	690
Solomon Islands	0.3	41	6	3.6	19	0.5	0.8	42	6.5	48/3	68	9	C	–/23	H	530
Vanuatu	0.2	38	5	3.3	21	0.2	0.3	38	5.7	46/3	69	18	C	13/–	S	–
Western Samoa	0.2	37	8	2.9	24	0.2	0.3	50	5.5	42/5	65	21	C	–/18	H	680

[c] A = complete data D = little or no data

For additional notes and sources see pages 12 and 13

[d] Comprising the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and the Marshall and N. Mariana Islands

DATA SHEET DEFINITIONS

Mid-1988 Population: Estimates are based on recent census or on UN, U.S. Census Bureau, or official country publications. The effects of refugee populations and large numbers of foreign workers are taken into account to the extent possible.

Crude Birth and Death Rate: Annual number of births and deaths per 1,000 population. These rates, particularly the crude death rate, are affected by a population's age structure. Hence, a developed country with a relatively high proportion of persons over age 65 will often have a higher crude death rate than a less developed country with lower life expectancy at birth and a larger proportion of younger persons in the population.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Population "Doubling Time": The number of years until the population will double assuming a *constant* rate of natural increase. Based upon the *unrounded* RNI, this column provides an indication of potential growth associated with a given RNI. It is *not intended* to forecast the actual doubling of any population. Derived from the equation for exponential growth, doubling time can be calculated by dividing the number 70 by the rate of natural increase or the growth rate expressed as a percent.

Population in 2000 and 2020: Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. For developed countries with total fertility rates (TFR) below 2.1 children per woman, projections are official country or PRB projections which assumed that fertility will decrease to about two children per couple at some point in the future. The outlook for fertility decline is based upon many factors such as the current fertility level, the socioeconomic setting, official population policies, and the use and availability of contraceptive methods.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to infants under age 1 year per 1,000 births. Rates shown with decimals are completely registered national statistics while those without are estimates from sources cited above.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level, the population will eventually stop growing.

Population Under Age 15/Over Age 64: The percent of the total population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e., in the "dependent" ages, represents the economic burden carried by the population of working age.

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

Urban Population: Percent of total population in areas termed urban by that country.

Data Availability: This provides an approximate indication of the extent to which data or estimates can be based upon reliable country sources. An "A" indicates a country with both complete vital statistics (births and deaths) and a published national census within 10 years or a continuous population register; countries rated "B" have one of those two sources plus either a census more that 10 years old or a usable national survey or sample registration system within 10 years or both; "C" indicates that at least a census, a survey, or sample registration system more than 10 years old is available; "D" indicates that little or no reliable demographic information is available and that estimates are often based on fragmentary data and demographic models. There can be considerable variation in the quality of data available within the four broad categories shown.

Contraceptive Use: The percent of currently married or "in-union" women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception. The estimates are generally from the national surveys taken from 1974 to 1987, as reported by the UN, *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1987* (forthcoming), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the Institute for Resource Development-DHS project, survey reports of the World Fertility and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and individual country reports. "Modern" methods include the pill, IUD, sterilization, and other chemical and barrier methods.

Government View of Current Birth Rate: This population policy indicator presents the officially stated position of country governments on the level of the national birth rate. Most indicators are from the United Nations Population Division, *Global Population Policy Database, 1987*, supplemented by recent reports from individual countries.

Per Capita GNP: Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from the World Bank, except for the USSR, which is for 1985 and is from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook, 1987*.

DATA SHEET NOTES

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of staff members of the Center for International Research of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Population Division and the Statistical Office of the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank in the preparation of this year's *Data Sheet*. At PRB, Alexander von Cube gave valuable assistance in data collection, Machiko Yanagishita assisted with computer tasks and quality control, and Stephen Goldstein coordinated many aspects of production.

Notes

The *Data Sheet* lists all geopolitical entities with populations of 150,000 or more and all members of the UN. These include sovereign states, dependencies, overseas departments, and some territories whose status or boundaries may be undetermined or in dispute. **More developed regions,** following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the USSR. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed.**

World and Regional totals: Regional population totals are independently rounded and include small countries or areas not listed separately. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available; regional averages are shown when data estimates are available for at least 75 percent of the region's population. *World Population Data Sheets* from different years should not be used as a time series. Fluctuations in values from year to year often reflect revisions based on new data or estimates rather than actual changes in levels. Additional information on likely trends and consistent time series can be obtained from PRB and are available in UN, World Bank, and U.S. Census Bureau publications.

Sources

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: United Nations (UN) *Demographic Yearbook, 1986* and *Population and Vital Statistics Report, 1988* of the UN Statistical Office; *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1984* of the UN Population Division; data files of the Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and long-term population projections of the World Bank. Other sources include official country yearbooks, surveys, special studies, and direct communication with demographers and statistical bureaus in the U.S. and abroad. Specific data sources may be obtained from PRB.

For countries with complete registration of births and deaths, rates are those most recently reported. For developed countries, nearly all vital rates refer to 1986 and, for less developed countries, for some point since 1980. Completeness of vital statistics registration is indicated by an infant mortality rate shown to one decimal place.

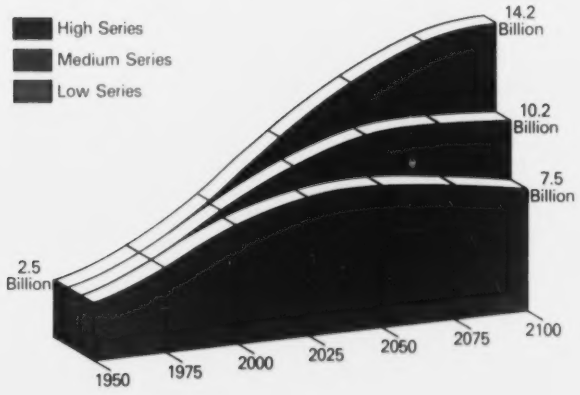
COUNTRIES, AREAS, AND DENSITIES

Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop./ sq. mile
Afghanistan	250,000	58	Grenada	130	641	Pakistan	310,400	346
Albania	11,100	284	Guadeloupe	690	493	Panama	29,760	78
Algeria	919,590	26	Guatemala	42,040	206	Papua-New Guinea	178,260	20
Angola	481,350	17	Guinea	94,930	73	Paraguay	157,050	28
Antigua & Barbuda	170	494	Guinea-Bissau	13,950	68	Peru	496,220	43
Argentina	1,068,300	30	Guyana	83,000	9	Philippines	115,830	546
Australia	2,967,900	6	Haiti	10,710	588	Poland	120,730	314
Austria	32,370	234	Honduras	43,280	111	Portugal	35,550	289
Bahamas	5,380	45	Hong Kong	400	14,185	Puerto Rico	3,440	978
Bahrain	240	2,105	Hungary	35,920	295	Qatar	4,250	98
Bangladesh	55,600	1,969	Iceland	39,770	6	Reunion	970	575
Barbados	170	1,548	India	1,269,340	644	Romania	91,700	251
Belgium	11,750	840	Indonesia	735,360	241	Rwanda	10,170	694
Belize	8,860	19	Iran	636,290	82	St. Kitts-Nevis	140	266
Benin	43,480	103	Iraq	167,920	105	Saint Lucia	240	572
Bhutan	18,150	83	Ireland	27,140	131	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	150	716
Bolivia	424,160	16	Israel	8,020	552	Sao Tome & Principe	370	316
Botswana	231,800	5	Italy	116,310	492	Saudi Arabia	830,000	17
Brazil	3,286,470	44	Jamaica	4,240	579	Senegal	75,750	92
Brunei	2,230	116	Japan	143,750	854	Seychelles	170	404
Bulgaria	42,820	210	Jordan	37,740	102	Sierra Leone	27,700	143
Burkina Faso	105,870	80	Kampuchea	69,900	96	Singapore	220	11,789
Burma	261,220	157	Kenya	224,960	104	Solomon Islands	10,980	28
Burundi	10,750	480	Korea, North	46,540	471	Somalia	246,200	32
Cameroon	183,570	57	Korea, South	38,020	1,121	South Africa	471,440	74
Canada	3,851,790	7	Kuwait	6,880	285	Spain	194,900	200
Cape Verde	1,560	224	Laos	91,430	42	Sri Lanka	25,330	657
Central African Rep	240,530	12	Lebanon	4,020	831	Sudan	967,490	25
Chad	495,750	10	Lesotho	11,720	140	Suriname	63,040	6
Chile	292,260	43	Liberia	43,000	57	Swaziland	6,700	106
China	3,705,390	293	Libya	679,360	6	Sweden	173,730	49
Colombia	439,730	70	Luxembourg	990	376	Switzerland	15,940	413
Comoros	690	618	Macao	10	55,167	Syria	71,500	159
Congo	132,050	16	Madagascar	226,660	48	Taiwan	13,890	1,422
Costa Rica	19,580	148	Malawi	45,750	168	Tanzania	364,900	67
Côte d'Ivoire	124,500	90	Malaysia	127,320	133	Thailand	198,460	276
Cuba	42,800	242	Maldives	120	1,753	Togo	21,930	152
Cyprus	3,570	192	Mali	478,760	18	Trinidad & Tobago	1,980	646
Czechoslovakia	49,370	317	Malta	120	2,833	Tunisia	63,170	122
Denmark	16,630	309	Martinique	420	777	Turkey	301,380	175
Djibouti	8,490	38	Mauritania	397,950	5	Uganda	91,140	180
Dominica	290	338	Mauritius	790	1,392	United Arab Emirates	32,280	46
Dominican Republic	18,810	365	Mexico	761,600	110	United Kingdom	94,530	604
Ecuador	109,480	93	Mongolia	604,250	3	United States	3,615,100	68
Egypt	386,660	138	Morocco	172,410	145	Uruguay	68,040	44
El Salvador	8,260	652	Mozambique	309,490	49	USSR	8,649,500	33
Equatorial Guinea	10,830	32	Namibia	318,260	5	Vanuatu	5,700	27
Ethiopia	471,780	102	Nepal	54,360	336	Venezuela	352,140	53
Fiji	7,050	105	Netherlands	14,410	1,024	Vietnam	127,240	512
Finland	130,130	38	Netherlands Antilles	300	607	Western Sahara	103,000	2
France	211,210	264	New Caledonia	7,360	21	Western Samoa	1,100	153
French Polynesia	1,540	124	New Zealand	103,740	32	Yemen, North	75,290	89
Gabon	103,350	12	Nicaragua	50,190	72	Yemen, South	128,560	19
Gambia	4,360	179	Niger	489,190	15	Yugoslavia	98,760	239
Germany, East	41,830	397	Nigeria	356,670	314	Zaire	905,560	37
Germany, West	95,980	638	Norway	125,180	34	Zambia	290,580	26
Ghana	92,100	156	Oman	82,030	17	Zimbabwe	150,800	65
Greece	50,940	198	Pacific Islands	690	233			

Notes: 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometers. Capitals shown above are the most frequently cited; several countries designate multiple capitals for administrative or legislative reasons.

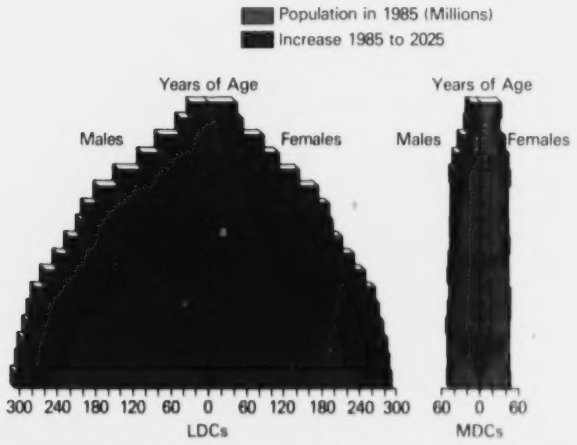
POP CHARTS

World Population Growth, 1950–2100, Three Scenarios

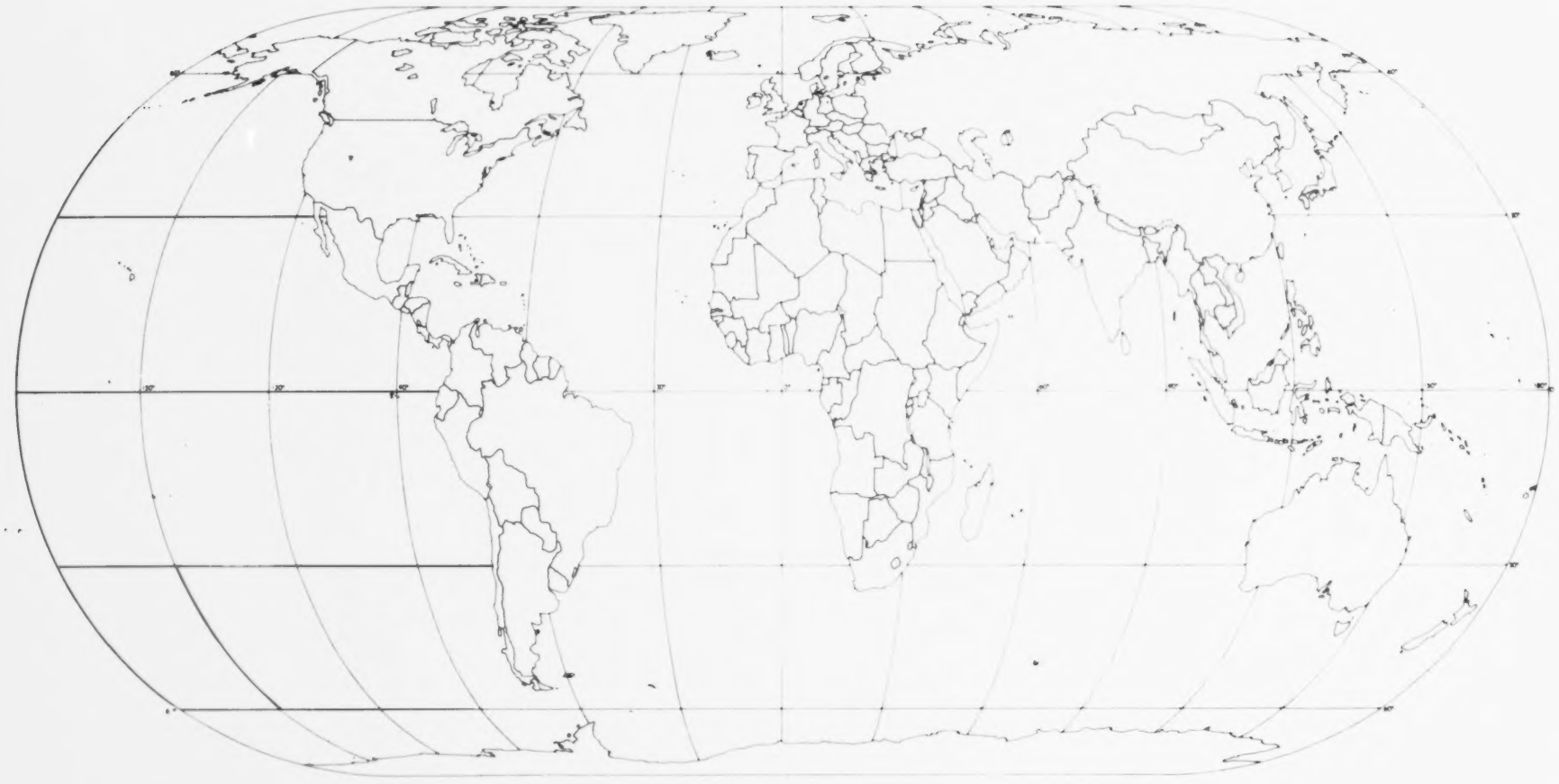


Long-term projections of world population result in differing scenarios, largely dependent upon what is assumed about the future course of the birth rate. In the United Nations projections shown above, the middle series assumes that world fertility will decline to a total fertility rate of about two children per woman by 2035 with a resultant world population of 10.2 billion, exactly twice that of today. The lower series assumes the "two child family" average would be reached by 2010 and the higher, 2065. These projections result in "ultimate" world populations of 7.5 and 14.2 billion, respectively.

Population By Age and Sex, Less and More Developed Countries



The less developed countries (LDCs) have a much younger age profile than the more developed (MDCs). At present, about 37 percent of their population is below age 15, compared to 23 percent in the MDCs. This profile often translates into ever larger numbers of births each year, even with constant or declining fertility. And, in the MDCs, the proportion in the age groups 65 and over is almost three times that of LDCs and could be approaching one in five by 2025.



The World Bank

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For Further Reading and Research

From the Population Reference Bureau

Global Population Trends: Challenges Facing World Leaders. $2.00 for a single copy; 2 or more, $1.75 each.

A 12-page overview of world population trends and policy issues.

Population in Perspective: Regional Views. $3.00 for a single copy; 2 or more, $2.50 each.

A 48-page compilation of seven regional essays covering the population issues relevant to each region.

World Population: Fundamentals of Growth. $2.00 for a single copy; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.00 each; 51 or more, $.75 each.

Six charts with readings which illustrate the fundamentals of population growth and change.

World Population: Toward the Next Century. $2.00 for a single copy; 2 or more, $1.75 each.

Twenty pages containing answers to questions frequently asked about world population trends.

Population Handbook. $5.00 for a single copy; 2-50 copies, $4.50 each; 51 to 99 copies, $4.00 each; 100 or more, price on request).

A 64-page guide to demographic basics with definitions and examples of all major rates and ratios.

Population Bulletins. $4.00 for a single copy; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; 51 or more, $2.00 each.

Concise paperback reports on population topics. Of particular interest: "World Population in Transition," "Population Pressures on Latin America," "Europe's Second Demographic Transition," "Sub-Saharan Africa: Population Pressures on Development," and "Understanding Population Projections."

Other Resources

Atlas of World Population History, by Colin McEvedy & Richard Jones. Penguin Books, 625 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. 1978, 368 pp., $4.95.

The Atlas is a reference tool for historical population data. It is divided into sections on the major regions of the world with specific population data also given for some countries within these regions.

The Crowded Earth: People and the Politics of Population, by Pranay Gupte. W.W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110. 1984, 349 pp., $17.95.

A former New York Times foreign correspondent visited 40 countries to see whether the $6 billion spent on population programs had been well spent. He interviewed family planning leaders and critics as well as many members of the general public.

Perspectives on Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues, edited by Scott W. Menard and Elizabeth W. Moen. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1987, 487 pp., $39.95 hardback, $24.95 paper.

A diverse selection of stimulating essays on a variety of demographic topics. Each section has a list of suggested readings.

Population, Volume 4. Social Issues Resources Series, P.O. Box 2507, Boca Raton, Florida, 33427. Sixty articles (an additional 20 available March, 1989), $45.00.

Volume 4 is a collection of 60 recent articles on population and related topics from a wide variety of sources including, newspapers, magazines, and journals.

State of the World 1988, by Lester R. Brown, et. al. W.W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110, 1988. 237 pp., $9.95.

The annual assessment, from the Worldwatch Institute, of worldwide progress in achieving a sustainable society.

World Development Report 1984. Published by Oxford University Press. Available from The World Bank, PUB H-2007, 1818 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433. 1984, 286 pp., $8.00 paperback.

The 1984 edition of the World Development Report examines population change in developing countries and its links with development. Multi-color maps and charts illustrate the text and a 20-page Population Data Supplement is included.

"The World of Five Billion," theme of Vol. 14, No. 1, 1987 issue of Populi, the Journal of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

This issue of *Populi* examines the state of world population as it passed the 5 billion mark in 1987. It contains a condensed version of the 1987 State of World Population Report, authored by the late UNFPA Executive Director, Rafael M. Salas. The Report is followed by essays on population policy, the prospects for future world citizens, the divisiveness of demographic forces, and changes in Europe's demographic make-up.

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Women in the World, April 1986
World Population: Toward the Next Century, May 1985
World Population: Fundamentals of Growth, December 1984
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The Environment to Come: A Global Summary, March 1983
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